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FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

REFLECTIONS *on the* STATE *of the* UNION.

" Si quid novisti rectius istis,
" Candidus imperti; si non his utere mecum."

DISPASSIONATE enquiries concerning the public interests, are attended with salutary effects, in every time and in every nation. In a country like that, which we inhabit, such examinations are unusually interesting, and may be rendered, it is believed, peculiarly beneficial.

To create the disposition requisite to the proper acceptation of such disquisitions, it is necessary to call to the public mind the variant characters of the several states when they were provinces of a more extended empire—the causes which produced that difference of character—the means which were devised to increase and perpetuate that variation, and the ends to which those characteristic differences were intended to be instrumental. Reflections duly serious upon these circumstances will remind the people of the several states, that they are natural friends, whose amity and union have been too often viewed with jealousy by rival eyes. They will perceive the wisdom and the high duty of cultivating a spirit of mutual allowance and concession; and a careful examination of their actual situation will convince them, that greater blessings will result from a perfect understanding, and sedulous cultivation of their interests at home, than from almost any arrangements, which the conceptions of foreign nations will probably lead them to propose.

The consideration of our present situation and of some interesting circumstances which have grown out of it, is the object of this investigation, in which the benefits to be derived from a liberal intercourse with foreign nations will not be undervalued. As no apology is necessary for such an endeavour, a miscellaneous enquiry into several matters, which are always deeply interesting to nations, and into others which have resulted from our public operations, will be prosecuted without further introduction.

Concerning the exports of the United States.

It has been apprehended by persons of observation, at home, and the idea has prevailed in the councils of a foreign nation*, that the exports of the United States for the year preceding October, 1790, were greater in value than could be expected again, by reason of the prices for grain which were consequent on the scarcity in France. The exports of the subsequent year will aid us in testing this opinion, which attracts the more attention, because it is sometimes suggested that agriculture and trade have been injured by the measures of the government in regard to the public debt. The first return of exports, on which this conjecture was founded, includes a term of thirteen months and a half, and amounted to 20,415,966 dollars. From this aggregate value a ninth part is to be deducted, to equalize it with one year's exportation, which reduces the sum to 18,147,526 dollars. It is very well known, that the prices of our produce through the year lately returned, and which ended with September, 1791, had fallen to their antecedent rates, and it will be perceived on a comparison, that our exports exceeded in their aggregate value those of the former year. The last return, exclusively of two quarters of Charleston, was

dollars 17,571,551

Those two quarters, at the rate of the corresponding term in the preceding year, would be about 700,000

dollars 18.271,551

There remains not, therefore, the least cause to doubt, that our total exportations were eighteen millions and a quarter, and consequently more than in the antecedent year. It is to be observed, too, that the high prices which were current through the time of the first return, must have produced an exportation of all the grain, that could be got to market, and none of the old crop could have been left as usual, to sell with the new. The obvious effect of this must have been an unusual diminution of the exports in the last year. The valuation of the exports of these states immediately before the revolution is not precisely ascertained: but the whole exportations from America, including the remaining colonies, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the Bahamas, were computed to have been in 1771, dollars, 15,280,000. In these were comprised the shipments between those islands and the main, and from province to province, as every vessel, which departed from one American port for another, was obliged to clear out her cargo, as if destined for a foreign country. It will appear to be safe to subtract for the difference produced by these two circumstances, one half of the former exports, when it is remembered that two-thirds of the quantity of tonnage is employed in the intercouse between the various parts of the present union, which is engaged in that with foreign nations; and that the British Newfoundland fishery alone, was estimated at more than 2,200,000 dollars in 1775. The increase of the tonnage employed in the foreign trade affords another proof of the increasement of our exports. About 330,000 tons were laden in the present United States in the year 1770, part of which were destined for ports now within the Union. About 600,000 tons have been loaded in each of the two last years for foreign ports, though our exports being in a much greater degree manufactured, are now contained in a smaller compass: and boards, scantling, and staves, which are our most bulky commodities, have not increased in half the ratio of the tonnage employed.

An addition may be also made to the amount of the return for the increased supplies in provisions, cordage, and other materials, for the use and outfit of foreign ships. Since the prices of salt provisions have been reduced below those of Ireland, and many articles applicable to ships' use, have been manufactured here, this item has become very considerable; and so far as the articles are sold to foreigners, they are essentially exports.

Under this head, the increased number of ships sold to foreign nations, may be fairly mentioned, and although much has been said of the number formerly disposed of abroad, it is not doubted that a greater value was sold in that way in the time of the last return. Of this fact some further illustration will probably be given in the sequel. It will be sufficient to observe here, that the whole quantity of tonnage built, and native vessels repaired the last year, exceed in value one million of dollars.

The enlarged consumption made within our country by foreign persons of every description, who are certainly much more numerous than they formerly were, is as profitable to the country, as the same value in exports would have been. This item will appear to be very considerable, when the expenditures of foreign ministers, consuls, transient persons, fleets and seamen, are called to mind.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

* See the report of a committee of the lords of the British privy council, published in the Gazettes (of March) in Charleston, South-Carolina.

PARIS, February 6.

WHEN M. de la Jaille, the officer who went to Brest, about two months ago, to take upon him the command of the ships destined to St. Domingo, was attacked by the populace at Brest, on suspicion of being an Aristocrate, a National Guard stepped forward and demanded the honor of being his executioner. By this artifice he got possession of his person, conducted him to prison, and saved his life.

M. de la Jaille was accompanied by his deliverer to Paris, where they went together to the King's mass. Being there pointed out to their Majesties, the King said to them, *I am sorry that I have not about me the medal which I have caused to be struck in memory of your gallant action. I should have felt great pleasure in presenting it to you with my own hand.* The Queen added to the National Guard, *I am happy to see you; you have preserved to the state a worthy citizen and a good officer. It gives us pleasure to express our gratitude.*

The following words were handed last week to the President of the National Assembly:—"*Set down all the notes on the same line, and you will have no music; place all men upon the same level, and you destroy all social harmony.*" The billet was written by a beautiful Aristocrate.

FEBRUARY 7.

Letters from Germany have been received at Paris, which mention, that the Emperor has offered to the Prince de Condé the choice of either Fribourg or Brisgaw for his residence, and that of his suite; and has assured him, that he shall not be molested in either of those towns.

In the department of Lot, the most dreadful outrages are daily committed; Duke Fitz-James's, and other noblemen's castles, have been burnt to the ground; the miscreants spread havock and terror through the country; they burnt all before them, threaten the peaceable, and stir up the peasants to insurrection.

Fifty men of the National guard are to do duty at the palace with the King's household. There was some noise yesterday at the Thuilleries; the mob were not allowed to walk in the apartments after prayers; they shouted their discontent.

Assignats lose 56 per cent. ! A louis-d'or is sold for fourteen livres more than its former value.

Madame the Duchess of Orleans met with a pleasing proof of the consideration to which her virtues have entitled her.—At the meeting of the Duke's creditors in the Hall of the Palais-Royal, it was debated what annuity should be allowed to the Duke. The sum was eagerly contested, diminished, and diminished again; the most trivial interests were disputed and refused; contingencies and fractions were the subject of quarrel and debate. But when the question was stated to the creditors, What income should be allowed to the Duchess? the cry was instant and unanimous, " Every thing she chooses; we leave it entirely to her Highness; let her name it, we will sign before hand."

The architects emyloyed to arrange the saloon where the Assembly holds its sittings in a more convenient manner, have reversed it entirely. The Presidents armed chair and bureau are now placed where the tribunal was situated before, the RIGHT HAND is consequently become the LEFT. and we behold the Abbe Fauchet, and the Brissots and Isnards, upon the bench which was filled by Maury, Cazales and Malouet. The wits make merry with the circumstance. They call the Assembly the MICROCOSME. Thus, say they, in the great world, the King, who was at the top, is pushed down to the bottom; the Attornies are become essentially the Aristocratic Body; Curates are amazed to find themselves Bishops; the soldier commands his officer, and the ass rides his master.

LONDON, February 14.

M. Rochambeau, the son of the Marshal, lately pronounced, in the parish of Maubeuge, an eulogium on the valour and patriotism of Bernard, a private in the third regiment of cavalry, who closed a long military career in the service of his country. An officer preaching a funeral sermon on a common soldier could not fail to be peculiarly striking.

Extract of a letter from Paris, February 6.

" The King looks very ill; he is more than usually pensive, eats little, sleeps less, takes no exercise, and abstains from his wonted comforter, Burgundy. The Queen's *en-bon point* increases."

FEBRUARY 23.

A great personage, with that justice and liberality which have ever constituted the force of his character, has, it is said, requested an account of his son's debts to be laid before him, that he may pay them out of his privy purse; it is said, that, in consideration of the decrease of the value of money, it will be proposed to make an addition of 10,000l. a year to the income of the illustrious debtor.—This will most assuredly be just, as well as generous.

A great commercial house at Bordeaux, has received a letter from a correspondent at Madrid, dated January 26th, stating that the inhabitants of the capital of Spain are in a great ferment, and the Court in the utmost consternation.

The occasion is stated to have been as follows:

The Corregidor of Madrid had given leave to a Bookseller to print an edition of the French Constitution, on condition of printing but a very small number of copies. Five or six thousand were, however, printed, which were instantly purchased and carried off.

Count Florida Blanca, the Minister, gave orders to seize the Printer, the Corregidor, the copies, and the buyers of the work.

This proceeding rouzed the indignant people; and it is also stated, that the Minister paid very dear for his arbitraty rashness.

The letter concludes thus,—"*Things are going forward here, which I dare not trust to paper.*"

A few days ago died, at Fish-hill, in Cumberland, Mr. Frederick Harpe, at the extraordinary great age of 120 years.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 5.

The Pittſburgh Gazette by the laſt poſt, contains accounts of recent depredations, burning of buildings, ſtealing of horſes and killing and capturing of the inhabitants on the frontiers of this State, by the Indians—ſeveral parties had been out in purſuit of of the ſavages, but without killing or taking any of them; ſome horſes and proviſions had been recovered—but the accounts ſtate that the people are in the greateſt conſternation.

Where one ſentence is publiſhed in favor or ſupport of thoſe meaſures of government which have raiſed this country to its preſent enviable ſituation, whole columns appear to perſuade the people that their ſenſes deceive them, and that the men who ſaved their country *in war*, are contriving the deſtruction of its liberties *in peace*—With what face then is it ſaid that attempts are made to muzzle the preſs?

What chance would the people have for freedom, if the friends of that government whoſe baſis is liberty, ſhould by the arts of its enemies, be precluded from expoſing *their* miſrepreſentations by ſhackling the preſs?—There are more ways than one of doing this.

THE STATUE.

WHAT, raiſe a Statue to his glory!
In fact a moſt prepoſt'rous ſtory!
By *patriots* in and out doors ſcouted,
Its policy by ſhrewd ones doubted—
Old Congreſs, when it paſs'd the vote,
Were poor as death, without a coat—
But glowing with celeſtial zeal,
To ſpeak what grateful boſoms feel,
Reſolv'd the Sculptor's hands ſhould ſhow
What virtues can exiſt below—
They pledg'd their Country's faith and fame,
T' immortalize its Hero's name--
But thoſe who on a Coin can trace
The features of a Tyrant's face,
To ſave the credit of the nation,
Evade the ſacred obligation!

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Cleopatra,	Mead,	Savannah
Aſſouier,	Datolio,	St. Marks
Schooner John,	Poſt,	C. Francois
Iſabella,	Green,	ditto
Lively,	Marble,	North-Carolina
Mary,	Smith,	ditto

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

Sketch of the debate on Mr. Giles' motion, that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to order an enquiry into the cauſes of the defeat of the army under General St. Clair, &c.

MR. VINING enquired what was the object of the reſolution—in what way was it to be carried into execction? for if the Houſe is not furniſhed with ſome anſwer to theſe enquiries, he did not ſee how gentlemen could vote for it.—He conceived that this indefinite mode of procedure would only embarraſs the Preſident, without producing the deſired effect—He was in favor of a full and complete inveſtigation of the buſineſs; and if there has been any deficiency, let thoſe who are to blame be impeached; he was not diſpoſed to ſcreen any officer from juſtice, let him be of what rank he may—but he was not ſatisfied with the mode now propoſed; he did not conſider it as conſtitutional or practicable.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid he was ſurpriſed to hear the gentleman from Delaware expreſs a doubt of the practicability of inſtituting an enquiry into the late unfortunate buſineſs *in* the mode propoſed—for his part, he ſaw no ſuch difficulties in the way, as appeared to the gentleman. Mr. Boudinot then ſtated certain complaints which exiſted, and were currently reported—ſuch as a failure of the contracts, and for aught that appeared to the contrary, the misfortunes of the army may be traced to that cauſe—other complaints are circulated, reſpecting which the public have a right to be ſatisfied.—The preſent propoſition goes no further than a ſimple requeſt—Having ſignified the wiſh of the Houſe, the Preſident may adopt ſuch meaſures in relation to the ſubject, as he may ſee proper.

Mr. Giles ſupported his motion—He conceived that the enquiry was indiſpenſable, and the mode propoſed ſtrictly proper—The buſineſs muſt begin ſome where—this Houſe is the proper ſource, as the immediate guardians of the public intereſt.

Mr. Vining roſe to explain—he ſtated various difficulties which would impede the progreſs of the buſineſs in the informal mode propoſed—theſe, he obſerved, were ſo great, as to involve an impoſſibility of proſecuting the inveſtigation to any purpoſe.

He ſuppoſed that a more proper and conſtitutional way, would be to call on the heads of departments to give an account of their conduct.

Mr Clark obſerved, that it was evident the public mind was greatly agitated—an enquiry was neceſſary—If the mode propoſed ſhould not prove agreeable or convenient to the Preſident, he will let us know it.

Mr. W. Smith obſerved, that this was the firſt inſtance of a propoſition on the part of this Houſe to enquire into the conduct of officers who are immediately under the controul of the executive—In this view of the ſubject, the reſolution propoſed could not but be conſidered as an impeachment of the conduct of the firſt magiſtrate.—Mr. Smith then adverted to the diviſion of the powers of the government, expreſsly provided for in the conſtitution—Gentlemen, ſaid he, have diſcovered great ſolicitude to keep the branches ſeparate and diſtinct; but on this occaſion, from the conſideration that this Houſe is the grand inqueſt of the nation, they ſeem to diſcover a diſpoſition to go into a ſimilar mode of conduct with the National Aſſembly of France, who ſpent a whole night in examining a Drum Major—He would not ſay that they had not a right ſo to do, but he believed no gentleman would juſtify ſuch a line of conduct on the part of this Houſe.

He then particularized the ſeveral objects of enquiry in relation to the preſent buſineſs—He ſhewed that the conſtitution had made proviſion in all the ſeveral caſes—And as it was the duty of the Preſident of the United States to carry the laws into execution, it ought to be ſhewn that he has been remiſs in his duty, before he is called on in this way—He noted the account publiſhed by the Secretary of War, by direction of the Preſident, and conſidered as his act—After ſeveral other remarks, Mr. Smith concluded by ſaying, that in any caſe where it ſhall appear that the Supreme Executive has not done his duty, he ſhould be fully in favor of an enquiry—but till that was done, he truſted the meaſure would not be adopted, without at leaſt a previous and full diſcuſſion.

Mr. Williamſon ſaid he doubted the propriety of the reſolution in its preſent form; but was fully of opinion that an enquiry into the expenditure of all public money, was the indiſpenſable duty of this Houſe—He propoſed the appointment of a ſelect committee to enquire and report.

Mr. Kittera moved to amend the reſolution, by ſubſtituting a ſelect committee.

Mr. Venable was in favor of the original motion—He conceived that it was the only proper mode of proceeding—nor had he any apprehenſion that the Preſident would conſider it as encroaching in the ſmalleſt degree.

Mr. Giles contended that his motion was ſo far from tending to blend the ſeveral branches of government, that its effect would be the reverſe.

Mr. Steele ſaid he was indifferent as to the mode, provided the buſineſs was fully gone into. The gentleman from South-Carolina has mentioned the report of the Secretary of War, and has ſaid that it is conſidered as the act of the Preſident of the United States. Mr. Steele denied that it was the Preſident's act—it was not ſatisfactory—will any gentleman on this floor, ſaid he, ſay it is ſatisfactory to him? He enumerated ſeveral articles of complaint, and obſerved that he had no great doubt that an enquiry would lead to an impeachment—Juſtice to the public, and the officers particularly concerned, loudly demands an enquiry.

Mr. Vining here moved that the reſolution ſhould be committed to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Boudinot objected to the idea of a committee—He ſaid the time would not admit of it—witneſſes, ſaid he, are perhaps 800 miles off—what progreſs can a committee make in ſuch a buſineſs? He denied that it was the duty of the Preſident to inſtitute the enquiry unleſs he was requeſted to do it—The magnitude of the objects of enquiry would involve ſuch an expenſe, that the Preſident would not be juſtified in incurring it, unleſs he was authoriſed by the Houſe.—He then ſtated ſome particulars to ſhew the practicability of the meaſure—among others, that there were a ſufficient number of officers preſent, to form what is denominated a court of enquiry.

Mr. Barnwell was oppoſed to the original motion—he conſidered it as informal, and ſuggeſted what he conſidered as the proper mode of procedure, which was to call on the ſeveral officers of government for ſuch information in the buſineſs as may be neceſſary—He was againſt the commitment.

The motion for a ſelect committee was negatived.

The queſtion then was on agreeing to the reſolution.

Mr. Hillhouſe ſaid he believed this was the firſt time that it was ever contemplated to appoint a Court Martial to enquire into the expenditure of public money.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid he conceived that ſeveral parts of the reſolution were improper—He thought that it was entirely out of order to requeſt the Preſident of the United States to inſtitute a Court Martial or a Court of Enquiry—The reaſons and propriety of ſuch courts are better and more fully known to the Preſident than to the members of the Houſe.—He was in favor of a committee to enquire relative to ſuch objects as come properly under the cognizance of this Houſe—particularly reſpecting the expenditures of public money—and if the reſolution ſhould be diſagreed to, as he hoped it would, he ſhould then move for ſuch a committee.

Mr. Baldwin ſaid he had made up his mind on the ſubject—He was convinced the Houſe could not proceed but by a committee of their own—ſuch a committee would be able to throw more light on the ſubject, and then the Houſe would be able to determine how to proceed; and if any failure had taken place on the part of the executive officers, he ſhould then be prepared to addreſs the Preſident, and to requeſt him to take the proper ſteps in the caſe.

Mr. Seney advocated the reſolution, and urged ſeveral objections againſt a committee.

Mr. Hartley ſaid as it was probable ſome degree of odium would fall on thoſe who might vote againſt this reſolution—he thought proper to give ſome reaſons why he ſhould vote againſt it—Theſe were ſimilar to what had been offered by ſeveral other gentlemen againſt the reſolution, as improper and informal.

Mr. Madiſon ſtarted ſome difficulties in the buſineſs—He ſaid the Houſe ought to deliberate well, before they requeſted the Preſident to do a thing which he had it not in his power to do—It was evident that the object of a court-martial or court of enquiry, muſt be to elucidate facts which would require the preſence of officers, who could not poſſibly give their attendance in ſeaſon to meet the object of the reſolution—He added ſome further remarks, and then the queſtion on the reſolution being put, it was negatived.

A committee was afterwards appointed.

MONDAY, APRIL 30.

The duties on ſpirits diſtilled from domeſtic produce, were reduced from 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, and 20 cents (as reported by the committee) to 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, and 18 cents.

The ayes and noes on the queſtion for agreeing to the duty of 8 cents, reported by the oommittee, were as follow:

A Y E S.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clarke, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hillhouſe, Kitchell, Lawrance, Learned, Lee, J. Smith, W. Smith, Sterrett, Sturges, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Treadwell, Wadſworth, Ward—26.

N O E S.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Findley, Gregg, Grove, Heiſter, Huger, Jacobs, Key, Livermore, Macon, Madiſon, Moore, Murray, Niles, Page, Parker, Seney, Sheredine, I. Smith, Steele, Sumpter, Tucker, White, Williamſon, Willis—27.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

An engroſſed bill concerning the duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, was read the third time, and paſſed.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informed the Houſe that they have appointed a committee on their part, to join with ſuch committee as the Houſe ſhall appoint, to wait on the Preſident of the United States, and notify him of the propoſed receſs of Congreſs.

An engroſſed bill to confirm an award of referees between the United States and certain contractors for furniſhing ſupplies of proviſions to the army during the late war, was read the third time, and on the queſtion, ſhall this bill paſs? it was negatived, ayes 25, noes 27.

A Y E S.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Fitzſimons, Goodhue, Gordon, Hillhouſe, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Page, Schoonmaker, J. Smith, I. Smith, W. Smith, Sterrett, Sturges, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Tucker, Vining, Wadſworth, Ward—25.

N O E S.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Clark, Dayton, Giles, Gilman, Gregg, Grove, Heiſter, Key, Kitchell, Lee, Macon, Madiſon, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Niles, Parker, Seney, Sheredine, Steele, Sumpter, Venable, White, Williamſon—27.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Lear, informed the Houſe that the Preſident did this day approve and ſign two acts—one entitled, "An act for raiſing a farther ſum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned;" the other, "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, ſuppreſs inſurrections, and repel invaſions."

An engroſſed bill relative to the compenſations to certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impoſt and tonnage, was read the third time, and paſſed.

In committee of the whole, on the bill ſupplemental to the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States—the committee diſcuſſed the firſt ſection, roſe and reported progreſs.

A ſecond meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe, that the Senate have paſſed the bill, entitled, "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to John Cleves Symmes and his aſſociates," with ſeveral amendments; alſo, that they agree to ſome and diſagree to others of the amendments propoſed by the Houſe, to the bill entitled, "An act for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt;" and that they agree to ſome and diſagree to others of the amendments propoſed by the Houſe, to the bill entitled 'An act for regulating proceſſes in the courts of the United States, and providing compenſations for the officers of the ſaid courts, and for jurors and witneſſes.'

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 3.

Mr. Sheredine had leave of abſence for the reſidue of the ſeſſion.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to John Cleves Symmes—were taken into conſideration and agreed to.

The amendments of the Houſe to the bill for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt, diſagreed to by the Senate, as by their meſſage of yeſterday, were receded from on the part of the Houſe.

The meſſage of the Senate reſpecting the amendments of the Houſe to the bill regulating proceſſes in the courts of the United States, was taken into conſideration—to ſome of theſe amendments the Senate agreed, to others they agreed with amendments, and to others diſagreed.—The Senate diſagreed to the amendment to the ſecond ſection, which was to ſtrike out theſe words, "and be at liberty to purſue the ſame,

until a tender of the debt and coſts, in gold and ſilver, ſhall be made." A motion to recede, for the purpoſe of reſtoring this clauſe, occaſioned a long debate, which was finally negatived—ayes 18, noes 38.

The Houſe proceeded through the reſidue of the amendments, they receded from ſome, diſagreed to by the Senate, and inſiſted on others—and then, on motion of Mr. W. Smith, a committee of conference on the diſagreeing votes of the two Houſes was appointed, conſiſting of Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Lawrance and Mr. Clark.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informed the Houſe, that they have taken into conſideration the bill entitled, "An act providing for the remiſſion of certain duties," and have reſolved that the ſaid bill ſhould not paſs to the third reading. Mr. Otis alſo informed the Houſe, that the Senate have appointed Mr. Wingate as a committee on enrolled bill, inſtead of Mr. Bradley, who is abſent.

Another meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe, that they concur in the vote for a conference on the proceſs bill—alſo that they have paſſed a bill for continuing the act therein mentioned, and providing for the payment of invalid penſions.

In committee of the whole on the bill ſupplemental to the act making proviſion for the public debt.

A motion by Mr. Fitzſimons, to the following purport, was agreed to—That certificates of ſtate debt iſſued ſubſequent to January 1790, ſhould, after the day of be ſubſcribed in part of the ſum provided to be aſſumed in any particular ſtate, which has not filled up its ſubſcription of ſtate debts, agreeable to the funding law.

Mr. Madiſon moved to amend the ſection which relates to purchaſes of the public debt, by inſerting the word "loweſt" before the words "market price"—conſiderable debate enſued on this motion, but without a deciſion the committee roſe, and the Houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

A bill to continue in force an act therein mentioned, and to provide for the payment of invalid penſions, received from the Senate yeſterday, was read three times and paſſed.——The act referred to, is the act to mitigate or remit the penalties and forfeitures accruing from breaches of the revenue laws—this title was added to the title of the bill.

A bill for the relief of the river and bay fiſheries, was read the firſt time, and laid on the table.

Mr. Bourne, of the committee of enrolment, reported the following bills as truly enrolled:

An act for granting and conveying a tract of land to John Cleves Symmes and his aſſociates—And

An act for altering the time of the next annual meeting of Congreſs.—The Speaker ſigned ſaid bills.

The report of a ſelect committee on the account of John B. Cutting, was taken into conſideration—this account was for monies expended in procuring the releaſe of American ſeamen, impreſſed on board Britiſh ſhips in England in the year 1790, &c.—this report propoſes that 2000 dollars ſhould be paid to Mr. Cutting, in part of his account, and ſuch further payments be made as vouchers ſhall be produced for, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, ſhall appear juſt.

After ſome converſation on the ſubject, the reading of the account being called for, a motion was made for clearing the gallery, which was cleared accordingly.——The Houſe being again opened,

An act for ſettling the accounts of A. W. White, againſt the United States, was taken into conſideration in committee of the whole—after ſome diſcuſſion, the bill was reported without amendment.

The bill after ſome debate was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Mr. Lawrance introduced a motion to repeal the reſolution of the 24th ult. for adjourning the 5th inſtant, and to alter the time to the 10th, next Thurſday—which was adopted.

Mr. W. Smith moved that the Houſe ſhould take into conſideration the report of the ſelect committee on the memorial of Mr. Ceracchi, relative to a ſtatue of General Waſhington—this motion was not agreed to.

A bill concerning the claim of J. B. Cutting againſt the United States, was twice read, and committed.

On motion of Mr. B. Bourne, a committee was appointed to report a bill or bills, providing for the expences of ſtationary and clerk hire, incurred by the ſeveral commiſſioners of loans.

A report of the Secretary of War, on the petition of Dr. R. H. Courtes, was read—and a motion made for a committee to bring in a bill for compenſating the petitioner for his pay and rations—this motion was laid on the table.

In committee of the whole, on the bill entitled, an act ſupplemental to the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

Mr. Madiſon's motion to inſert the word *loweſt* before the words "market price," was agreed to—24 to 23. The committee proceeded through the diſcuſſion of the remaining ſections—they then roſe and reported the bill with amendments—Theſe were taken into conſideration—the firſt was on inſerting the word *loweſt*, this was diſagreed to—the other amendments were adopted. A ſection was added to the following purport—That all future purchaſes of public debt ſhall be made at the loweſt price at which the ſame can be obtained by open purchaſe, or by receiving ſealed propoſals, &c.

The bill was then laid on the table.

A ſecond meſſage from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe that they have paſſed the bill concerning ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, with amendments—alſo, that they concur in the amendments of the Houſe to the bill to continue in force the act therein mentioned, and to provide for the payment of invalid penſions.

A third meſſage from the Senate, informed the Houſe that they have paſſed the bill relative to the compenſations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impoſt and tonnage—alſo, that they have concurred in the reſolution for altering the time of adjournment, with an amendment.—This amendment was to ſtrike out Thurſday, and to inſert Tueſday the 8th inſt.—the Houſe concurred in this amendment.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, - - -	21/3
3 per Cents, - - -	12/2
Deferred, - - - -	12/9
Indents, - - -	12/3
Final Settlements, - -	18/6
Half ſhares Bank U. S.	40 per cent. premium.

Philadelphia, May 5.

Two parties, ſays a correſpondent, have ſhewn themſelves in the doings of the new government. One have evidently thought favorably of a great public debt—whereas the other have viewed it as an evil, however neceſſary a one.

So alſo, one party have conſidered ſpeculation as the very ſoul of public credit, and as the mark of uſeful enterpriſe and thriving wealth. The other, with a contrary eye, have viewed it as the pampered child of an unruly avarice, and the prolific parent of idleneſs, diſſipation and fraud.

Further, it has been the endeavor of one party to work the public debt into an inſtrument for heaping up vaſt wealth in the hands of a few, ſo as by the ſubtle efficacy of monied influence, to divide and rule the many. The other have ſtood up againſt this kind of policy, as unjuſt and unrepublican, and as injurious to all the beſt intereſts of the country.

Again, one party have advocated the wideſt conſtructions of the conſtitution; ſo as to carry the powers of the government far beyond the obvious intent and meaning thereof, and therefore, beyond the grant of the people. The other have been of a different temper, and contended for a regular obſervance of the conſtitution, equally where it limits as where it grants powers, and for carrying it into execution in a republican ſpirit and manner.

Time and events have decided the controverſy between theſe two ſets of politicians; and the public voice ſeems to be pronouncing the deciſion.

It appears that a public debt is a public evil every way, more eſpecially in ſuch a country and government like ours. All parties now cry out for paying off the debt, as the greateſt of public evils.

It appears that ſpeculation, which in its ardor, filled the National Bank in one day, and has been kept intoxicated by the ſpirit of that inſtitution, ever ſince; that ſpeculation, which has drained all the natural channels of buſineſs, in order to ſwell the mighty torrent in which it flowed; that ſpeculation, which was born in extortion, has been nurſed in the arms of an ill-fated policy, and exhibits the features of its maturity in baſeneſs, in fraud and in ſwindling; it appears that this conſpicuous agent in our affairs, in place of the induſtry, wealth and ſolid proſperity promiſed on one ſide, has produced all the extravagance, proſtitution of morals, and devaſtation of the true ſources of a flouriſhing ſituation, foretold on the other.

It appears, that the ſchemes for throwing magnificent wealth into the undeſerving hands of a favorite few, and for undermining the great republican barriers erected by the conſtitution, have opened the eyes of the people, and is calling forth the demonſtrations of their general ſanction to the ſtruggles made by the friends of equal rights of conſtitutional authority and republican meaſures.

Theſe ſeaſonable iudications of the public mind are a happy proof of the force of truth among a free people; and of the ſure, though ſlow interpoſition of its authority to controul and correct an elective government that does not conduct according to its true principles. This general indignation againſt ſchemes that might by degrees deſtroy the republican conſtitution which binds up the people and ſtates in one great free ſyſtem, muſt be the more pleaſing to every friend of liberty and the union, inaſmuch as it ſhews the ſame deſire in the people every where to maintain both, and that they all adhere to the conſtitution as eſtabliſhed by themſelves for that purpoſe, with defined powers and a republican form. *Nat. Gaz.*

"Two parties, ſays a correſpondent, have ſhewn themſelves in the doings of the new government." One have evidently thought favorably of public credit—whereas the other have conſtantly oppoſed every exertion for its ſupport. The firſt have conſidered a public debt as a public evil, and have made the greateſt efforts for its reduction and final extinction—the other have uniformly oppoſed every ſyſtem that has been projected; and while they have pretended to conſider the public debt as a neceſſary evil, have deviſed no plan to pay it off—except by ſubſtituting one promiſe for another.

So alſo, one party early attempted to ſtrike at the root of ſpeculation, by giving a fixed and prompt value to the public debt—the other by procraſtination and oppoſition, kept alive the object of ſpeculation, by the glorious uncertainty of legiſlative deliberation.

Further, the friends of public credit, by unremitted exertions, attempted to place all the creditors upon a footing, by making proviſion for all the public debts without diſtinction, and thus diffuſe public juſtice to all parts of the union. The other, by their oppoſition, were the occaſion of the debts' ſhifting hands, and thereby concentering a benefit among a few, comparatively ſpeaking, which in the natural order of things would have been felt very extenſively.

Again, one party have, with an honeſt independence of mind, conſtrued the conſtitution on that broad ſcale by which every thing that relates to the complicated intereſts of a great and free republic, juſt riſing into national importance, ought to be conſidered. "The other have been of a different temper," and contended ſometimes for the LETTER, and ſometimes for the SPIRIT of the conſtitution, where the one or the other would ſerve to hamper and check the operations of the government, and limit its powers within a ſphere commenſurate to THEIR ideas of republicaniſm.

"Time and events will (in the hiſtory of this riſing republic) decide the controverſy between theſe two ſets of politicians, and the impartial voice of the people pronounce the deciſion."

"It appears that a public debt is an evil every way;" in ſome, more than in others, principally in an UNFUNDED way, as our experience moſt woefully teſtifies—but in ſuch a country and government as ours, this evil is greatly mitigated, by the conſideration, that under the auſpices of domeſtic peace, and a ſteady perſeverance in juſt meaſures, our reſources to rid ourſelves of the evil will encreaſe with a rapidity which cannot be calculated; for in this country, as a late writer in the Gazette of the United States elegantly expreſſed himſelf, TIME AND PROSPERITY TRAVEL TOGETHER.

It appears that ſpeculation, which is ever on the ſcent in every poſſible direction, whether in purchaſes of goods, public funds, bills of exchange, lands, lots, &c. in its ardor, filled the National Bank in one day—and here had it ſtopped, all would have been well; for a ſpeculation, built on the faith of a righteous government, cannot fail—but though forewarned, ſucceſs intoxicated the adventurers; and the enemies of our riſing proſperity, taking an advantage of the moment, opened imaginary proſpects*, which terminated in diſappointment and the ruin of many, while thoſe concerned in the miſchief have fallen into the ditch they digged for others. But the frenzy was but for a moment, and induſtry, recovered from her ſurprize, has learned a moſt important leſſon, and is now turning her attention to her former ſober habits.

It appears that the plan for funding the public debt has operated to the great advantage of thoſe who believed in the exiſtence of a principle of public juſtice. While thoſe who were infidels on this occaſion, parted with their evidences of the public debt—this proving to their diſadvantage, they never can be reconciled to meaſures which have proved propitious to the fortunes of many whoſe judgements the complainants have always been in the habit of deſpiſing.

As a happy indication of the force of truth among a free people, the public mind is more tranquil in the United States than in any other part of the habitable globe, the peopls being enlightened, juſtly appreciate the bleſſings of good government. Hence we find that the meaſures purſued in carrying the new conſtitution into effect, have received a very general approbation—and the ſolicitude of adminiſtration to adapt the laws to the wiſhes and wants of the great body of the enlightened citizens of the union, fully evince that the principles of an elective government pervade all its conſtituent branches.—Long may the people continue to enjoy and prize their republican government—a government which is competent to their ſecurity, peace and freedom—and may they ever diſcern the juſt diſtinction between ſuch a government, and one that leaves nothing for INDUSTRY to hope, or VILLAINY to fear.

* *Certain banking projects in New-York.*

☞ The Letter Bag of the Ship Adriana, for Liverpool, will be taken from the Poſt-Office This Evening, at 7 o'clock.

LIEUTENANT'S-OFFICE, APRIL 17, 1792.

NOTIFICATION.

To the Militia of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia and Northern Liberties, and the Diſtricts of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk.

THAT they are to meet and exerciſe in Battalion, under their reſpective Officers, on the following days, commencing the firſt Monday in May:

The Artillery, and Firſt Battalion, on the 7th day of May,
Second Battalion, on the 8th do.
Third Battalion, on the 9th do.
Fourth Battalion, on the 10th do.
Fifth Battalion, on the 11th do.
Sixth Battalion, on the 14th do.
Seventh Battalion, on the 15th do.

THOMAS PROCTER,
Lieutenant of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

☞ The preſent Officers commanding Battalions, and the Officers of the ſeveral Companies, are to perform their duties reſpectively on the above field days.

APRIL 27, 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

At any time between this date and the firſt day of July enſuing,

A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY ſituated, and bounded on the Eaſt by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is firſt rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an eaſy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 50 acres of rich out marſh, from which (by an eaſy aſcent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing ſtream of water runs through this tract, on which is a ſeat for a mill, and in which is good ſport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and ſmall game; and on the flats, abundance of wild ducks in the ſeaſon. A good manſion-houſe, garden, and neceſſary out-buildings; an orchard of the beſt kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a ſpring crop putting in. Apply to Dr. JOHN GIBBONS, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia; Mr. HENRY WATERMAN, at the Waſhington, on the Briſtol road; or to Mr. JOSEPH BALDWIN, at Neſhamany Ferry, or Mr. BARNET DUREEN, ſame place, Bucks County. The purchaſer, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the reſidue, paying intereſt. May 5. (ep.tf.)

A LOTTERY,

TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000 Dollars is	2000
1		1000	1000
2		500	1000
5		200	1000
10		100	1000
30		50	1500
90		20	1800
1675		4	6700
1814	Prizes.		16000
3520	Blanks.		
5334	Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is		16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will poſitively commence on the ſecond Monday in July, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Thoſe prizes which are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be conſidered as a generous donation to the Church.

*** Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Poſtmaſter, at New-Brunſwick, and encloſing good bills, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of ſuch letters.

New-Brunſwick, April 20, 1792.

GEORGETOWN (POTOWMAC.)

THE SUBSCRIBER HATH OPENED A

Houſe of Entertainment,

At the Sign of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,

In that commodious Houſe lately occupied by *Thomas Beale*, Eſq. Mayor of this Town.

He has furniſhed himſelf with a ſtock of the beſt Liquors, and will uſe every exertion to give ſatisfaction by procuring, in their ſeaſon, the beſt of every ſpecies of proviſion, and having the ſame ſerved up in the moſt neat and elegant manner.

[tawtfJul.] GEORGE H. LEIGH.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 24, 1792.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, on the following poſt roads in South-Carolina and Georgia, will be received at the *Poſt-Office* in *Charleſton*, until the firſt day of June next.

IN SOUTH-CAROLINA.

1. From *Stateſburg* to *Charleſton*, once a week—The mail to leave Stateſburg every Monday morning at nine o'clock, or otherwiſe, in half an hour after the arrival of the northern mail; and arrive in Charleſton the next day at four o'clock in the afternoon. *Returning*, to leave Charleſton every Friday at three o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Stateſburg the next Sunday, at *nine* in the morning.

2. From *Charleſton* to *George-town*, once in two weeks—The mail to leave Charleſton every other Tueſday, at five o'clock in the afternoon (or otherwiſe in one hour after the arrival of the mail from Stateſburg) and arrive at George-town the next day, at *ſeven* in the afternoon. *Returning*, to leave George-town the next morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Charleſton the following day (Friday) at *eight* in the morning.

3. From *Charleſton* to *Savannah*, once in two weeks—The mail to leave Charleſton every other Friday, at nine o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Savannah the next Sunday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. *Returning*, to leave Savannah the ſame day, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Charleſton the next Tueſday at *four* in the afternoon.

In GEORGIA.

4. From *Auguſta* to *Waſhington* (in Wilkes county) thence round by *Greenborough*, the *Great Falls* of *Ogechee* and *George-town* to *Auguſta*—once in two weeks. The mail to leave Auguſta every other Thurſday, at four o'clock in the morning, arrive at Waſhington the ſame day, and complete the circuit on the third day, getting back to Auguſta by ſix o'clock in the evening of Saturday.

5. From *Savannah* to *Newport Bridge* and *Sunbury*, once in two weeks. The mail to leave Savannah every other Friday at one o'clock in the afternoon (or in one hour after the arrival of the northern mail) and arrive at Sunbury on the next day at noon. *Returning*, to leave Sunbury the next Monday at four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Savannah the ſame day, at *ſix* in the afternoon.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 30, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the firſt day of June next, for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following poſt roads:

In NORTH-CAROLINA, *once in two weeks.*

1. From *Halifax* by *Warrington*, *Hillſborough*, and *Salem* to *Saliſbury*. The mail to leave Halifax every other Thurſday at four o'clock in the morning, deliver the mails at all the poſt-offices from thence to Saliſbury at ſuch times as ſhall be found moſt beneficial to the public; and return with the mails from all thoſe poſt-offices, ſo as to arrive at Halifax at ſix o'clock in the evening of the Tueſday next preceding the Thurſday when it is again to leave Halifax.

2. From *Halifax*, by *Blountſville*, *Williamſton* and *Daileys*, to *Plymouth*. The mail to leave Halifax every other Thurſday at four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Plymouth the next morning at eight o'clock; leave Plymouth the ſame day, and arrive at Halifax the day after, at *ſix* in the evening.

3. From *Edenton* by *Hertford*, *Nixonton*, *Sawyer's Ferry*, in Camden county, to *Indiantown*, in Currituck county. The mail to leave Edenton every other Saturday at four o'clock in the morning, arrive at Indian-town that night, and return to Edenton the next Monday at *ſix* in the evening.

In VIRGINIA.

4. From *Frederickſburg* to *Port Royal*, *Tappahannock*, *Urbanna*, thence acroſs the Rappahannock to *Northumberland Court-Houſe*, to *Kinſale* on Yeocomico, *Weſtmoreland Court-Houſe*, and *Leedſtown*, to *Frederickſburg*, once a week. The mail to leave Frederickſburg every Friday at five o'clock in the morning, and making the tour above deſcribed, return to Frederickſburgh on the next Thurſday at noon.

5. From *Alexandria* to *Winchеſter*, once a week. The mail to leave Alexandria every Thurſday at noon, and arrive at Winchеſter the next Saturday, at five o'clock in the afternoon; and *returning*, to leave Wincheſter every Monday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and reach Alexandria the next Wedneſday, by *five* in the afternoon.

6. From *Winchеſter* to *Staunton*, once a week. The mail to leave Wincheſter every Monday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive at Staunton the next Wedneſday by *five* in the afternoon; and *returning*, to leave Staunton every Thurſday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive at Wincheſter the next Saturday by *five* in the afternoon.

In VIRGINIA, *the* TERRITORY SOUTH *of the* OHIO *and* KENTUCKEY.

7. From *Staunton* by *Lexington*, *Tincaſtle*, *Montgomery Court Houſe*, *Wythe Court Houſe*, and *Abingdon*, to *Hawkins Court Houſe*, in the Territory South of the River Ohio, once in two weeks. The mail to leave Staunton every other Thurſday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive at Hawkins Court Houſe the next Wedneſday at five o'clock in the afternoon; and *returning*, to leave Hawkins Court Houſe the next morning at five o'clock, and arrive at Staunton the week following, on Wedneſday at noon.

8. From *Hawkins Court Houſe* to *Danville* in Kentuckey, once in two weeks. The mail to leave Hawkins Court Houſe every other Thurſday, at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Danville the next Tueſday at five o'clock in the afternoon; and *returning*, to leave Danville the Friday following at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Hawkins Court Houſe the next Wedneſday by noon.

NOTE.—As the condition of the country between Hawkins Court Houſe and Danville may render the regular carriage of the mail impracticable, the perſons who ſhall offer to contract, will ſtate in their propoſals the times and manner in which they think the carriage of that mail moſt eligible and practicable, ſo that it be not oftener than once in *two weeks*, nor leſs frequent than once in *four weeks*, as far as ſuch a degree of regularity is attainable, and ſtate the terms on which they will ſo carry it: or, if they think it practicable, to carry this mail regularly once in two weeks (going and returning) or once in four weeks; they will diſtinctly ſtate the terms on which they will carry it for one period and for the other.

In the State of DELAWARE *and* VIRGINIA.

9. From *Wilmington* by *Newcaſtle*, *Cantwell's Bridge* and *Duck-Creek* to *Dover*, once a week. The mail to leave Wilmington every Monday at *three* o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Dover on Tueſday by *five* in the afternoon—*returning*, to leave Dover on Wedneſday by *five* o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Wilmington by *ſix* in the evening, or by *nine* o'clock on Thurſday morning.——From Dover to the *Eaſtern Shore* of *Virginia* and *Norfolk*, once in two weeks. The mail to leave Dover every other Wedneſday, at five o'clock in the morning, paſs *Dagſborough*, *Snow-Hill*, and *Accomac Court Houſe*, and arrive at *Northampton Court Houſe* the following Saturday by five o'clock in the afternoon, proceed acroſs the ferry to Norfolk the next day, and return to Northampton Court Houſe the following Tueſday, by five o'clock in the afternoon; leave Northampton Court Houſe on Wedneſday at five o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Dover the next Saturday by *five* in the evening.

☞ The perſons offering propoſals for carrying this mail, will be pleaſed to ſtate the terms on which they will carry it once in *every week*.

In MARYLAND.

10. From *Eaſton* (on the Eaſtern Shore) to *Vienna*, and thence by *Saliſbury*, to *Snow Hill*, once a week. The mail to leave Eaſton on Wedneſday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive the next day at Snow Hill by *two* in the afternoon. *Returning*, to leave Snow Hill on Friday morning at *ſix*, and arrive at Eaſton on Saturday by noon.

11. From *Annapolis* to *Upper Marlborough*, *Piſcataway*, *Port Tobacco*, *Allen's Freſh*, *Newport*, *Chaptico*, and *Leonard-town*, once a week. The mail to leave Annapolis on Tueſday, at ſix o'clock in the morning, reach Piſcataway that evening, and arrive at Leonard-town on Wedneſday evening, or by nine o'clock on Thurſday morning. *Returning*, to leave Leonard-town on Thurſday, at *three* in the afternoon, and arrive at Annapolis on Saturday, at *five* in the afternoon.

12. From *Baltimore* by *Frederick-town* and *Sharpſburg*, to *Hager's-town*, and thence to *Chambersburg*, once a week. The mail to leave Baltimore on Saturday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Chambersburg the next Monday by *ſeven* in the evening, or on Tueſday by *ſeven* in the morning. *Returning*, to leave Chambersburg on Wedneſday morning at five o'clock, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday by four in the afternoon.

In the States of PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY *and* NEW-YORK.

13. From *Philadelphia* to *Bethlehem*, once a week. The mail to leave Philadelphia on Thurſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Bethlehem on Friday by *nine* in the morning. *Returning*, to leave Bethlehem on Monday by *ſix* in the morning, and arrive in Philadelphia by *nine* on Tueſday morning.

14. From *Bethlehem* to *Reading*, once a week. The mail to leave Bethlehem on Friday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive at Reading by *eight* on Saturday morning. *Returning*, to leave Reading at nine o'clock the ſame morning, and arrive at Bethlehem by *ſeven* in the evening.

15. From *Reading* by *Harriſburg*, to *Carliſle*, once a week. The mail to leave Reading on Friday mornig by ſix o'clock, arrive at Carliſle the next day by *ſeven* in the evening. *Returning*, to leave Carliſle on Monday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrive at Harriſburg by noon; leave Harriſburg the next Wedneſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Reading by *ſix* on Thurſday evening.

16. From *Bethlehem* by *Eaſton* and *Suſſex Court Houſe*, to *Goſhen*, once a week. The mail to leave Bethlehem every Friday at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive at Goſhen by nine o'clock the next Monday morning. *Returning*, to leave Goſhen the following Wedneſday at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Bethlehem by nine o'clock the next Friday morning.

17. From *Goſhen* by *Ward's Bridge* and *Kingſton* to *Rhinebeck*, once a week. The mail to leave Goſhen on Wedneſday morning, at ſix o'clock, and arrive at Rhinebeck on Thurſday forenoon by *eleven*. *Returning*, leave Rhinebeck the ſame day by noon, and arrive at Goſhen on Friday evening by *ſix*.

18. From *Elizabeth-town* or *Newark* to *Morris-town* and *Suſſex Court Houſe*, once a week. The mail to leave Elizabeth-town or Newark on Wedneſday at noon, and arrive at Suſſex Court Houſe on Thurſday by two o'clock in the afternoon. *Returning*, to leave Suſſex Court Houſe on the ſame day at *three* in the afternoon, and arrive at Elizabeth-town or Newark on Friday, by *ſix* in the evening.

19. From *Woodbridge* to *Amboy*, on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, or every day in the week, Sunday excepted. The perſons diſpoſed to contract for the carriage of this mail, to ſtate the different terms on which they will thus carry it, *three* or *ſix* times a well. The hours of arrival and departure to correſpond with the arrivals of the mail from Philadelphia at Woodbridge.

20. From *Philadelphia*, by *Salem* to *Bridgetown*, once a week.—The mail to leave Philadelphia every Thurſday at three o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Bridgetown on Saturday by *ſeven* in the morning. *Returning*, to leave Bridgetown on Monday by four in the afternoon, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wedneſday by *eight* in the morning.

In the States of NEW-YORK *and* VERMONT.

21. From *Albany* by *Schenaſtady* to *Connajorharrie*, once a week. The mail to leave Albany every Thurſday at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Connajorharrie on Friday by *ten* in the forenoon; leave Connajorharrie the ſame day at one in the afternoon, and return to Albany the next day by *five* in the afternoon.

22 From *Albany* (by *Troy* and *Lanſingburg*) to *Bennington*, *Manchеſter* and *Rutland*, once a week. The mail to leave Albany every Thurſday at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Bennington the ſame day at four in the afternoon; to leave Bennington on Saturday at *ſix* in the morning, and proceed to Manchеſter and Rutland: get back to Bennington the next Tueſday, and arrive at Albany by Wedneſday noon.

23. From *Rutland* to *Burlington* on Lake Champlain, once in two weeks. The mail to leave Rutland on every other Monday at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Burlington on Tueſday at noon: leave Burlington on Wedneſday at *ſix* in the morning, and arrive at Rutland the next day by noon.

☞ The perſons who offer propoſals for the carriage of this mail, will be pleaſed to ſtate the terms on which they will carry it *once a week*.

On CONNECTICUT RIVER.

24. From *Springfield* in Maſſachuſetts, by *Northampton* to *Brattleborough* in Vermont, once a week. The mail to leave Springfield every Monday at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Brattleborough the next day at *five* in the afternoon: leave Brattleborough the next Saturday at noon, and arrive at Springfield the next Monday by *nine* in the morning.

25. From *Brattleborough*, by *Charleſton* and *Windſor*, to *Hanover* in New-Hampſhire, once a week. The mail to leave Brattleborough every Wedneſday at five o'clock in the morning, and reach Windſor by five in the afternoon: leave it on Thurſday at one o'clock in the afternoon, and reach Hanover at *five*: leave Hanover at five o'clock on Friday morning, and arrive at Brattleborough by eleven o'clock on Saturday forenoon.

26. From *Springfield* in Maſſachuſetts, by *Stockbridge* to *Kinderhook* in the State of New-York, once a week. The mail to leave Springfield every Monday at noon, arrive at Stockbridge the next day by noon, and at Kinderhook on Wedneſday by noon: to leave Kinderhook on Thurſday at noon, and return to Springfield by the next Monday at *nine* in the morning.

27. From *New-York* to *Hartford* in the State of Connecticut, through White Plains, North-Caſtle, Salem, Poundridge, Ridgefield, *Danbury*, Newtown, New-Milford, *Litchfield*, Harrington and Farmington, once a week. The mail to leave New-York on Thurſday at four o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Hartford by eight o'clock in the morning of the next Monday. *Returning*, to leave Hartford the ſame Monday at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive at New-York by eight o'clock in the morning of the next Thurſday.

*** As it is ſuppoſed that the paſſing of the mail through ſome other towns, or part of this upper route, from New-York to Hartford, may be more extenſively uſeful, the perſons inclined to contract for the carriage of it, will be pleaſed to make two diſtinct propoſals; one for the route above deſcribed; the other with ſuch deviations as they think will be moſt uſeful to the inhabitants; but in both caſes to paſs through *Danbury* and *Litchfield*.

In MASSACHUSETTS *and* RHODE-ISLAND.

28. From *Salem* to *Glouceſter*, twice a week. The mail to leave Glouceſter every Monday and Thurſday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrive at Salem by *nine*. *Returning*, to leave Salem every Wedneſday and Saturday by *two* in the afternoon, and arrive at Glouceſter the ſame day by *five*.

☞ If a ſtage-waggon runs oftener, or on any other days, between Salem and Glouceſter, any perſons diſpoſed to contract for the carriage of the mail, may conform their propoſals to the uſual days and hours of the departure and arrival of the ſtage-waggon.

29. From *Salem* to *Marblehead*. Perſons inclined to contract to carry this mail, are deſired to make three different propoſals; ſtating the terms on which they will carry it *twice* a week, *three times* a week, and *every day* in the week, Sunday excepted; the times of departure and arrival to correſpond with the times of the arrival and departure of the ſtage-waggons uſually paſſing between *Boſton* and *Salem*.

30. From *Salem* to *Boſton*, every day in the week, Sunday excepted; the hours of departure and arrival to conform to the uſual hours of the departure and arrival of the ſtage-waggon daily paſſing between thoſe two places.

31. From *Boſton*, by *Plymouth*, to *Barnſtable*, once a week. The mail to leave Boſton on Thurſday by ſeven o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Barnſtable by five o'clock in the afternoon on Friday. *Returning*, to leave Barnſtable on Monday by ſeven o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Boſton on Tueſday by *five* in the afternoon.

32. From *Boſton* to *Taunton*, once a week. The mail to leave Boſton on Thurſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Taunton by two o'clock in the afternoon. *Returning*, to leave Taunton on Tueſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Boſton by *four* in the afternoon.

33. From *Taunton*, through *Warren* and *Briſtol*, to *Newport*, once a week. The mail to leave Taunton on Thurſday at three o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Newport on Friday by noon. *Returning*, to leave Newport on Monday by eight o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Taunton by *five* in the afternoon.

34. From *Taunton* to *New-Bedford*, once a week. The mail to leave Taunton on Thurſday at three o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at New-Bedford on Friday by noon. *Returning*, to leave New-Bedford on Monday by nine o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Taunton by *five* in the afternoon.

35. Perſons offering propoſals for carrying the three laſt mails (No. 32, 33, 34.) will be pleaſed to ſtate the terms on which they will carry the mail from *Boſton* through *Taunton* to *Newport*, and the mail from *Boſton* through *Taunton* to *New-Bedford*, and back to Boſton at the times abovementioned.

36. From *Providence* to *Worceſter*, once a week. The mail to leave Providence on Wedneſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Worceſter by *ſix* in the evening. *Returning*, to leave Worceſter on Monday by ſix in the morning, and arrive at Providence by *ſix* in the evening.

In NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

37. From *Portſmouth* by *Exeter* to *Concord*, once a week. The mail to leave Portſmouth every Monday morning at ſix o'clock, arrive at Exeter by *nine*; proceed to Concord, and return to Portſmouth by *five* o'clock the next Wedneſday afternoon.

*** The perſons offering to contract for this road, are deſired alſo to ſtate the terms on which they will carry the mail from Exeter to Concord and back, once a week; leaving Exeter every Monday at ten o'clock in the morning, reaching Concord the next day by noon, and returning to Exeter on Wedneſday by *two* in the afternoon.

38. From *Concord* (by *Plymouth* and *Orford*) to *Hanover*, once in twoo weeks. The mail to leave Concord every other Wedneſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Hanover the next day by *five* in the afternoon: to leave Hanover on Friday at ſix o'clock in the morning, and returning by the *new road*, arrive at Concord on Saturday by *five* in the afternoon.

39. For carrying the mail from *Concord* to *Hanover*, by the route above deſcribed, once in every week.

40. For carrying the ſame mail (from Concord to Hanover) by the new road, both *going* and *returning*, once in every week, and once in two weeks.

‡ The terms for carrying the mail between Concord and Hanover, in the four different ways here mentioned, to be diſtinctly ſtated.

‡§‡ As ſome of theſe mails may be conveniently carried in ſtage-waggons, perſons inclined to contract will be pleaſed to ſtate the terms on which they will ſo carry any of them, as well as the terms on which they will carry them on horſeback.

NOTE 1. If hereafter it ſhould appear that any other times for the arrival and departure of the mails would be more convenient and uſeful than thoſe above propoſed, alterations may accordingly be made.

2. For every hour's delay in arriving after the times preſcribed in any contract, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the ſum which the value of one trip ſhall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

3. The contracts to continue in force until the firſt day of June, 1794.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Poſtmaſter-General.*

Publiſhed this day, and to be ſold by

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

Bookſeller, No. 54, Second-ſtreet, South—and by all the principal Bookſellers in Philadelphia—Price ¾ths of a Dollar,

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Reſpecting the

CONTESTED ELECTION

For the Eaſtern Diſtrict of the State of

GEORGIA.

CONTAINING the petition of General *James Jackſon*, againſt the election of General *Anthony Wayne*, and the proceedings relative to the Reſolutions directing the mode of conducting the Trial; with a ſketch of the debates from the commencement to the end of the buſineſs; including the ſpeeches of the parties, a ſketch of Mr. Lewis's defence, council for General Wayne, and the concluding ſpeech of General Jackſon, for which he received the applauſe of the auditors: alſo, the ſubſequent proceedings of the Houſe reſpecting *his right to a ſeat* after the election of the ſitting member had been declared illegal.

Together with a *SUPPLEMENT*,

Containing a ſummary of the proceedings of the Legiſlature of Georgia, relative to the Impeachment of Judge *Oſborne*; taken from the papers ſent under the ſeal of the State, and produced in Congreſs by Mr. Baldwin, which were rejected.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY VIRTUE of an order from JOHN HOLMES, EDMUND WEATHERBY and BENJAMIN HOLMES, Eſqrs. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Salem, directing us to make Sale of ſo much of the Lands of BENJAMIN CRIPPS, in the Townſhip of Manington, in the County of Salem aforeſaid, as will defray the expences attending the diviſion or partition of Lands held in common between ABRAHAM HEWLING and the aforeſaid Benjamin Cripps, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, &c. In purſuance of the above order, will be Sold by public Vendue, a tract or piece of Land (or as much thereof as will defray the above expences) being part of the above, ſituate and bounded by Lands of Job Shreeve, the aforeſaid Abraham Hewlings, and others, on ſeventh day 26th of May next, 1792.—At the houſe of Henry Sparks, Inn-keeper in Salem aforeſaid—by

WILLIAM GOODWIN,
JOHN WISTAR and
THOMAS CLEMENT, } Commiſſioners.

20th April, 1792. 4w.cp.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MARCH 31, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the intereſt for the quarter, ending this day, on the FUNDED DEBT of the United States, ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury, and of the Commiſſioner of Loans for this State, will be paid at the Bank of the United States.

☞ WANTED, the Firſt Volume of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES—for which SIX DOLLARS will be paid by the EDITOR.